

evidentiary document # 5075.

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER
OF THE ILLTREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT KANBURI NO.
3 HOSPITAL CAMP, 9TH AND 1)TH JULY 1943.

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Sub-Lieutenant J.O. CAUN of the Netherlands East Indies Army, make oath and say as follows:-

1. On the 8th March 1942 I was captured and taken prisoner by the Japanese Army at BANDONG, JAVA, and was subsequently transferred to SIAM where prisoners of war were employed on the building of the BANGKOK-MULMEIN railway. I speak Japanese and at the various camps I was at acted as interpreter.
2. On the 9th July 1943 at one o'clock in the mornig I was awakened by the Japanese guard commander of Staff Camp, Group 1, KANBURI, who told me that 167 sick men had arrived from the jungle. I went to the entrance of the camp but found only approximately 40 patients there who looked filthy, underfed and very sick. I asked the Japanese in charge of the sick party where the remainder of this party were. He replied that the remainder were not very fit to walk and that they were coming in slowly. I immediately went back and asked for 20 volunteer stretcher-bearers.
3. We went to the station and found that along the 3 kilometre stretch that separates the railway station from the camp, sick men were crawling and lay about the ground. We picked them up as we found them. We also came across a dutch medical orderly who told us that he was the only orderly that had been sent with this transport which consisted of beri-beri, dysentery, tropical ulcer and cholera patients. He told us that they had been 4 days on the road and that 3 of them had died on the way. At six o'clock in the morning the last man was found and brought in. All the sick were given shelter in the foot-baths of the atap huts in our camp.
4. At nine o'clock I saw the adjutant of Group 1, Lt. KOMAI, who said to me that now he was going to open a new hospital. He called over 6 prisoners of war who were in the vicinity and ordered them to break down the fence which separated our camp from the Japanese cavalry regiment called Yamada Butai. The day before the Japanese and their horses had moved out, leaving 20 empty huts, 3 with and 17 without platforms. In most of the huts the filth of the animals was still on the ground. The Japanese Lieutenant gave the order that the 167 sick, who were under the command of the Dutch Captain CLAASZ, had to be moved to this new camp within an hour. There were no doctors, no medical orderlies nor cook-house personnel at that time so I went over to the Dutch doctor, Capt. NOORDHOEK-HEGT and asked him if I could apply to the Japanese for him to go over as a volunteer. He immediately agreed and the Japanese Lieutenant gave his permission for this doctor and other medical orderlies to go over and attend to the sick.
5. It took, however, several hours to persuade the Japanese to let a working party of 50 men attend to cook-house and hygiene necessities. The only definite permission which was given was that medical staff would be sent from the jungle camps or the base hospital. It took approximately a fortnight to get some staff and the man who had been put in charge of the camp then was the British Major BLACK, R.A.M.C., who will certainly be able to give a vivid picture of his first impressions.

6. By the time the medical staff arrived the hospital housed 1,522 patients and the number of dead totalled approximately 7 to 12 a day. It took 10 days before the Japanese supplied any medicines. On the third day after this hospital had been opened I had, on instructions of Dr. MOORDHOEF-HEGT, a talk with the Japanese Captain, Doctor MORI, who was in charge of the medical department of the Japanese Prisoner of War Administration in THAILAND. As a result of this talk, on the fifth day the hospital was supplied with a certain quantity of milk, cigarettes, butter, coffee and sugar.

7. The people mainly responsible were the Japanese Prisoner of War General Headquarters staff themselves. The hospital came under direct command of the Japanese Headquarters, Doctor MORI being in charge of the medical side is certainly first of all to blame, but also General SAITO and his adjutant were fully aware of the filthy conditions and the horrible circumstances in which this hospital was opened because an officer of the Japanese General Staff, Prisoner of War Command, visited the hospital on the third day. Even in the month of August after a certain Captain MCGREGOR of the Malaya volunteers had been building platforms and repairing roofs, dysentery patients were still lying on the ground in a hut without platforms.

8. British doctors in this hospital were Captain CHURCHILL and Major BLACK and the Camp Commander for the non-medical side was Major TATE DE LA PORT.

9. The camp was placed in the middle of July 1943 under command of a Japanese serjeant, MATINABE, whose general conduct was good and who did his best to help the different authorities.

SIGNED by the said J.C. CAUN)
at 6 Spring Gardens in the)
City of Westminster this)
18th day of December 1945.)

(Signed) J. CAUN.

Before me,

(Signed) F. HOMIG.

Captain Legal Staff.

Military Department.

Judge Advocate General's Office, London.

Certified true copy,

(Signed) K.J. RITCHIE, Lt.
for Military Deputy, JAG.

Dec 5075

東京印度堂ノ「ジエー、オー、カクシ」國際軍事少尉尉

Doc 5075

代リテ自分ガ日本人ニ申請シテモ宜シキヤヲ尋ネ
シニ彼ハ即座ニ承諾⁷與ヘタリ而シテ該日本軍中
尉ハ該軍醫及他ノ看護卒ニ患者ノ世話ヲスル爲メ
是クコトヲ許可シタリ

(五) 然シ乍ラ五十人ノ餉キ手ヲシテ炊事場及衛生用品
ノ世話ヲセシムル様日本人ヲ説得スルニハ數時間
ヲ要シタリ、具體的許可ノ下リタルハ醫務部員ガ
「ジャングル」内ノ兵舎及ハ山麓ノ病院ヨリ派遣
セラハコト丈クナリキ、部員ヲ得ルニ約二週間ヲ
要シタリ而シテ其兵舎ノ監督ヲ命ゼラレタルハ英
國王室醫務部隊ノ英國陸軍少佐「ブラツク」ナリ
キ此人ハ彼ノ第一印象ヲ眞ニ迫ツテ物語リ得ルコ
トト思ハル、醫務部員ノ到着途ニ該病院ハ千五百
二十二人ノ患者ヲ收容シ居タリ而シテ死者ハ一日
合計約七人乃至十二人ニ上レリ、日本人ガ醫藥品
ヲ供給シタルハ其レヨリ十日ヲ經タル後ナリキ、
該病院開設第三日目ニ余ハ「ノールデツク、ヘビ
ト」軍醫ノ指圖ニ依リ泰國ニ於ケル日本ノ俘虜取
扱所ノ醫務部主任ナリシ森日本陸軍々醫大尉ト面
談セリ、其面談ノ結果第二日目ニ病院ハ或程度ノ
牛乳、卷煙草、バター、珈琲及砂糖ノ供給ヲ受ケ
タリ

(七) 主タル責任者ハ日本俘虜總本部々員自身ナリキ、

3.

Doc 5075

4.

病院ハ日本軍司令部ノ直接ノ指揮下ニアリキ、森
軍醫ハ豐原部主任ナリシ爲メ一番最初ニ責任ヲ問
ハルベキ人ナリ然シ乍ラ齋藤大將及ビ其副官モ亦
病院開設ノ際ノ不潔ナル状況及ビ恐ルベキ事情ヲ
知悉シ居タルモノナリ何トナレバ第三日目ニ日本
参謀本部付シ監督官タル一士官ガ病院ヲ視察ニ來
リシヲ以テナリ、馬來志願兵隊ノ英國陸軍大尉「
マダレゴール」某ガ病院ノ床ヲ張ツタリ屋根ヲ修
繕シタリシタ後八月ニ入りテサヘモ赤痢患者ハマ
ダ床ノナキ小屋ノ地面ニ横臥シ居タリ